

THE
RURAL MAGAZINE:
OR,
VERMONT REPOSITORY,
For MARCH, 1795.

Description of the floating Villages in China.

AMONG other very curious accounts of China, that of the floating islands, or rather villages, appears to be the most extraordinary. We shall give a small sketch of one of these floating islands, which are so artificially contrived that the best artists in Europe would scarcely be able to make the like of the same stuff, being a common reed, which the Portuguese call bamboos, twisted so close together that no moisture can penetrate. Upon these reeds the Chinese set up huts, and little houses of boards and other light materials, in which they live with their wives and children as if they had dwellings upon the firm land. Some of them are large enough to contain above two hundred families: and those that live in them subsist for the most part by commerce and traffic in all manner of commodities, which they carry from place to place upon the river, being hurried down with the stream, and towed up again by barge-men. Whenever they intend to make any stay, they fasten their floating town with poles fixed in the ground. They keep and feed aboard their little island all manner of tame cattle, but especially hogs. Wheresoever they come, they continue lying moored some months before they remove. And, though they are people of several districts, yet they make up one common tongue, whereby they understand each other very well; for throughout all China there are several dialects, each province having its own proper tongue.



Of the floating Gardens of Mexico.

[From the Abbe Clavigero's history of that country.]

WITH respect to the Mexicans, we know, that during the whole of their peregrination from their native country,

country, Atzlan, to the lake where they founded Mexico, they cultivated the earth in all those places where they made any considerable stop, and lived on the produce of their labour. When they were brought under subjection to the Colhuac and Tepanecan nations, and confined to the miserable little islands on the lake, they ceased for some years to cultivate the land, because they had none; until necessity and industry together taught them to form moveable fields and gardens, which floated on the waters of the lake. The method which they pursued to make those, and which they still practise, is extremely simple.

They plait and twist willows, and roots of marsh plants or other materials together, which are light, but capable of supporting the earth of the garden firmly united. On this foundation they lay the light bushes which float on the lake, and, over all, the mud and dirt which they draw up from the bottom of the lake. Their regular figure is quadrangular; their length and breadth various; but, as far as we can judge, they are about eight perches long, and not more than three in breadth, and have less than a foot of elevation above the surface of the water. These were the first fields which the Mexicans owned after the foundation of Mexico. There they first cultivated the maize, great pepper, and other plants necessary for their support. In progress of time, those fields grew numerous from the industry of these people. There were among them gardens of flowers and odoriferous plants, which were employed in the worship of their gods, and served for the recreation of the nobles. At present (1780) they cultivate flowers and every sort of garden-herbs upon them. Every day of the year, at sun-rise, innumerable vessels loaded with various kinds of flowers and herbs, which are cultivated in those gardens, are seen arriving by the canal at the great market-place of the capital. All plants thrive there surprisingly; the mud of the lake is an extremely fertile soil, and requires no water from the clouds. In the largest gardens there is commonly a little tree, and even a little hut to shelter the cultivator, and defend him from the rain or the sun.

When the owner of the garden wishes to change his situation, he gets into his little vessel, and by his own strength alone, if the garden be small, or with the assistance of others,

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if it be large, he tows it after him, and conducts it wherever he pleases, with the little tree and hut upon it. That part of the lake where these floating gardens are, is a place of infinite recreation, where the senses receive the highest possible gratification.



The Child trained up for the Gallows.

[By the late Gov. LIVINGSTON.]

Quo semel est imbuta recens, servabit odorem testa diu. Hor.
Becomes the gibbet and adorns the string. Pomfret.

IS any father so unnatural as to wish to have his son hanged? let him bring him up in idleness, and without putting him to any trade. Let him particularly inure him to spend the Lord's day in play and diversion, instead of attending on public worship; and, instead of instructing him on that day in the principles of the Christian religion, let him rob a neighbouring hen-roost, while the proprietor of it is gone to divine service.

Astonishing it is to see so many of our young people growing up without being apprenticed to any business for procuring their future livelihood!

The Jews had a proverb, "that whoever was not bred to a trade, was bred for the gallows." Every mussulman is commanded by the koran to learn some handicraft or other: and to this precept even the family of the grand signior so far conform, as to learn as much about the mechanism of a watch, as to be able to take it in pieces and to put it together again. Are Christians the only people in the world that are to live in idleness, when one of the injunctions of the decalogue is, to labour six days in the week: and an inspired apostle has commanded us to work, under the express penalty of not eating in default of it? "This we commanded you," says he, "that if any would not work, neither should he eat." "Train up a child," says king Solomon, "in the way that he should go; and when he is old, he will not depart from it." But if you intend him for the gallows, train him up in the way that he would go, and before he is old he will probably be hanged. In the age of vanity, restrain

restrain him not from the follies and allurements of it. In the age proper for learning and instruction, give him neither. As to catechising him, it is an old-fashioned, puritanical, useless formality. Never heed it—give him full scope in vice and immorality, according to the pious counsel of the deists, lest his mind be unhappily biased by the influence of a religious education. Moses indeed, after saying to the children of Israel, “thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy might,” thought proper to subjoin, “and those words which I command thee this day, thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children.” But we know that Moses did not intend those children to be trained up for the gallows. His advice therefore is not in point. Mine, which is immediately directed to the object in view, must consequently be very different. And paramount to any other direction that I can possibly give, I would particularly advise, as an essential part of the course of this education, by which a child, when he arrives to manhood, is intended to make so exalted a figure, that his parents should suffer him every sabbath-day, during summer and autumn, to patrol about the neighbourhood, and to steal as much fruit as he can carry off. To encourage him more in this branch of his education, in case the poor scrupulous lad should shew any compunctions of conscience about it, I would have his mother partake of the stolen fruit, and to eat it with keener appetite than she does any of her own, or her husband’s lawfully acquired esculents. For his farther encouragement, both his parents should always take his part, whenever the proprietor of the stolen fruit prefers to them his complaint against him; and by all means refuse to chaste him for his thievery. They should say, “where is the harm of taking a little fruit? The gentleman does not want it all for his own use. He doubtless raised part of it for poor people.”—This will greatly smooth his way to more extensive and more profitable robberies. He will soon persuade himself, that many rich men have more wealth than they really want; and as they owe part of their affluence to the poor, upon the principle of charity, why should not the poor take their share without the formality of asking consent? He will now be-
come

come a thief in good earnest: and finding it easier, at least as he imagines, to support himself by theft than by honest industry, he will continue the practice until he is detected, apprehended, convicted, condemned, and gibbeted. Then he will exactly have accomplished the destined end of his education, and proved himself to have been an apt scholar. Under the gallows, and in his last dying speech, he will say, "had my father whipped me for breaking the sabbath, and had not my mother encouraged me to rob orchards, and gardens, and hen-roosts on that holy day, I should not have been brought to this ignominious punishment. But they have been the cause, by encouraging me in my early youth in the ways of sin, of this my awful catastrophe, and probably of the eternal ruin of my immortal soul." Parents! believe and tremble, and resolve to educate your children in opposition to the gallows.



An account of a new Island raised out of the Sea, communicated in a letter from a Gentleman at Smyrna, to his Friend in London, dated Sept. 4, 1794.

IN the night of the 5th of last June, the inhabitants of the island of Tenedos, in the Archipelago, were very much alarmed by several severe shocks of an earthquake. In the morning, to their great surprise, they discovered a small island, about half a burse in circumference, emerged from the sea, between them and the Asiatic shore. In the centre they observed a small volcano, out of which issued a reddish hue. When I heard of this extraordinary account, I was determined to be an eye-witness of it, and therefore hired a small vessel which soon conveyed me there. I was told it had increased much since the night it had sprung, and still continues to do the same.

As the inhabitants are very superstitious and ignorant, they were afraid to venture near it; I therefore set out with my servant for the spot; we tied our boat to a rock of the new island, and proceeded upon it. I observed several branches of the coral dispersed upon the island, likewise different sorts of shell-fish. A most wonderful noise proceeded from the volcano, resembling the noise of waggons.

An account of a new Island raised out of the Sea, near Tercera, by Mr. Forster.

JOHN ROBINSON, master of a small pink sloop from Piscataqua, in New-England, arrived at Tercera, Dec. 10, 1720; at 17 leagues distance, bearing south-east from the said island, he observed a fire break out of the sea; Dec. 18, he got under sail at 12 o'clock at night, and stood from Angras south-east. The next day at two o'clock in the afternoon he made an island all fire and smoke; he continued his course, till the ashes fell all night on deck like hail or snow; he bore from it, the fire and smoke roared like thunder or great guns; at break of day he stood towards it again; at 12 o'clock he had a good observation, two leagues south from it; he sailed round it, and so near, that the fire and matter it threw out had like to have done him damage; in which consternation all betook themselves to prayers, being in danger of driving ashore; then a small gale sprung up at south-east, and carried them clear to their great joy; the breeze was accompanied with a small shower of rain, which caused a great dust to fall on deck; with the said breeze he stood away for Tercera. The governor informed him, that the fire broke out Nov. 20, 1720, in the night, and that the prodigious noise it made caused an earthquake, which shattered several houses in the town of Angra and places adjacent. Prodigious quantities of pumice-stones and half-broil'd fish were found floating on the sea for several leagues round the island, and abundance of sea-fowl hovering about it.

Mr. Forster was informed by an acquaintance, that in his passage from Cadiz to London the latter end of April 1721, he observed the sea from Cape Finisterre, almost to the chops of the channel, covered with pumice-stones, some of which he gave him.



THE CURSES OF SLAVERY.

Treatment of the American Prisoners at Algiers.

JOHN BURNHAM, late commander of the ship Hope, taken by the Algerines on the 6th of October 1793, and ransomed

ransomed for 4000 dollars, paid by himself through the Dutch admiral, who lately concluded peace with the regency, has given us the following particulars of the treatment of slaves in Algiers.

Christians being taken by Algerines, and carried into the port of Algiers, on being landed are conducted to the house of the Dey, where they stand paraded in a yard back of the house, while the Dey, when he thinks proper, walks out attended by several slaves to view the new comers. If there happens to be a number of boys or good-looking young men among them, he makes a choice of such as he pleases for his own domestics, and they remain always in his house till he orders otherwise. They are immediately well dressed in the Turkish mode, except that of wearing a turban; they are kept very clean, and their business nothing more than attending on the Dey and keeping clean their own apartments. The Dey hath always a particular boy, one of the fairest among the number, for attending in his bed-chamber, with whom, it is said, he is guilty of the most horrid of all crimes.

If there be any among these miserable men-slaves who are not sailors, or who have no trade that will be useful in their marine, they are sometimes sold in the town or country.

Those who remain, such as have been masters and mates, or sailors, are sent to a public prison. The first view of this horrid dungeon, with the clanking of chains heard within, to him who is to consider it as his habitation the remainder of his life, is something more terrible than can well be described. After entering the prison they are all put into irons. If there happens to be a French or an English man-of-war in the port, they wear a large chain to prevent them making an escape by swimming on board; but at other times they wear a small iron, to show that they are the slaves belonging to the regency. After remaining one night in the prison, they are sent the next morning down to the marine, where the head-guard points out their different employments. The masters and mates are ordered by him into the sail-house; carpenters, coopers, blacksmiths, block-makers, rope-makers, &c. are put to work at those employ-

employments, and the sailors to repairing the rigging of their men-of-war, taking in and out the ballast, &c. others working on board their pontoons; some carrying stones, cannon, and cannon-shot; others discharging the cargoes of their prizes, and carrying sacks of wheat from their coasting-vessels to the mills. They are drove by malicious and cruel stripes to perform to the utmost of their strength; indeed the burdens often surpass the strength of those who have to bear them. Capt. Burnham himself, although but lately recovered from sickness, was ordered to take up and carry a burden of at least 250 weight; he remonstrated at the impossibility of doing it, but was forced to try, and two men assisted in putting it on his shoulders; after walking a few steps without being able to raise himself upright, he sunk under it, and was carried to the hospital.

About three o'clock, P. M. all the different workmen are turned out, and stand before their respective doors to wait the orders of the head-guardian, who generally takes care to provide the most dirty and laborious task beforehand; that the masters, mates, &c. may share in the most severe labour. When they are fitting out their cruizers, they are kept in this manner till sun-set, at which time they quit work by a signal from the head-guard, and walk up to the gate of the town, where every man is searched as he passes, to see if he hath stolen any old iron, or concealed any thing under his cloaths. After being searched he enters the town. If he wants to purchase any thing for himself, he may stop a few minutes in the way to the prifon, but must be in before the roll is called, which is always before dark, at which time the doors are locked, and they remain till day-light the next morning, when they are called out to labour at the marines. The unhappy slave is served with two coarse blankets to serve him for bedding his lifetime; the suit he gets once a-year, and the value of this suit is no more than one Spanish dollar and a half. What is allowed the slave to subsist on, is three small loaves of black bread each day while he works in the marine, and nothing more except water.

There are three bagnios or prifons in which the slaves sleep, likewise an hospital for sick slaves, supported by the king of Spain.

In the prison there are different apartments; some of them are taverns kept by slaves, and those that keep them are excused from their work. They sell brandy and wine to their brother-slaves, and provide suppers for those who work in the marine, if they have money to pay for it. These tavern-keepers pay a great duty to the Dey on every pipe of wine they sell, and likewise for the privilege of the tavern. For a number of the rooms in which the slaves sleep they pay a monthly rent, otherwise (the building being so constructed) they must sleep where they are exposed to the weather, or to damp unwholesome air. Many of them who have no money, hang up a frame in the galleries and stair-cases, the facking of which is bark or old rope-yarns, which they are obliged to steal in the marine, and weave together like a net. These poor fellows are sticking up in many places like swallows in an uninhabited building. In the prison called *Regno Sallira*, are a variety of animals equally deprived of liberty. There are Christian slaves, more or less, from every port in Europe: Several rooms on the same floor, and the next door to the Christians, are occupied by old and young lions, others filled with tygers, and in many places of the building are Christians, monkeys, apes, and asses altogether.

The slaves are allowed to remain in the prison on Christmas day; but there are but few days in the year in which they are excused from labour—indeed on the Sabbath of the Mahomedan they have the hardest work in the week. On this day they are generally sent into the mountain, to dig up rocks and haul them down to the water-side. On these days they receive many stripes, and indeed every day in the year there are more or less of them beat in the most shameful and cruel manner—always considered no better than dogs, always treated as such, and frequently told they are so. Any one who may have been in better circumstances in his own country than the generality of his brother-sufferers, must not expect to be better treated; he must not expect, or even think of it, being often told he is no longer a gentleman, but a slave.

It has been generally understood that masters of vessels and others might be released from the labour of the marine,

by paying a certain sum monthly to the Dey: This, we are sorry to learn, is entirely a mistake; and that all the Americans lately captured are exposed to suffer all the indignities and cruelties before described. Capt. Burnham expresses his extreme sorrow for the melancholy and deplorable situation of his late fellow-sufferers, the Americans he left in captivity during the plague, which broke out before, and which he understands has raged at Algiers since he left that place: And he earnestly hopes his countrymen will leave no reasonable measure unattempted, to relieve, as speedily as possible, their unhappy brethren from slavery and the prospect of death.



Treatment of the African Slaves in America.

Disguise thyself as thou wilt, still, Slavery, still, thou art a bitter draught.

STERNE.

Intelligence from Africa.

CATO MUNGO, who arrived in this city (Whidaw,) Nov. 1793, from the United States of America, where he has been kept in slavery for upwards of twenty years, has given us a long and melancholy account of the treatment of the poor Africans in that land of cruelty. This account would far exceed the limits of a newspaper; we shall therefore publish it in a pamphlet as soon as possible, that the people here may be informed of the miserable state of their brethren, who have been so unfortunate as to fall into the hands of the Americans; and that they may see the necessity of some measures being taken for the redemption of such of our brethren as it would be in our power to restore to their families and connections, and to alleviate, as much as is possible, the sufferings of those who, being kidnapped while young from their native country, have lost the remembrance of their parents and relations.

Mr. Mungo informs us, that several of the royal family of this kingdom, are now actually doing drudgery in the kitchens of the United States! !

Extract from a pamphlet published at Whidaw, in Guinea, entitled, *The Travels of Mr. Cato Mungo in the United States*

States of America—With some account of the sufferings of the wretched Africans, who have been so unfortunate as to fall into the hands of the Americans.

AFTER giving an account of the treatment his brethren met with in the southern states, Mr. Mungo proceeds as follows:

“ I arrived in the state of Connecticut on the evening of the (here a particular kind of character is used to denote the date, which the translator does not understand.) Here I was happy to find some of my countrymen enjoying a state of freedom. I lodged several days with one of my colour, who was free. This man had been kidnapped from his native country while very young, and carried to America, where he had the good fortune (if any thing in a state of slavery can be called good fortune) to meet with an indulgent master. He served his master about thirty years; when the good man was dying, he left him in his will a small legacy, and ordered his executors to grant him his freedom. From this man I received my information respecting the African slaves in that state. It gave me much satisfaction to learn that they were better used than in the southern states, but they were still very ill treated. Mr. Mawyaw, the man with whom I lodged, informed me, that he had frequently known our countrymen to be tied up and flogged unmercifully, for no crime but that of attempting to escape from their cruel masters. He said he had often had the mortification to see women treated in this manner! Both men and women were bought and sold in the market—and advertisements appeared in their newspapers, offering a reward for runaway slaves, the same as for stray-horses and cattle. Mr. Mawyaw told me that it had been proposed in the assembly of Connecticut to set the Africans free, but that an act of the legislature for that purpose could not be obtained. He supposed self-interest was the real motive which ruled the members of the assembly, and hindered them from passing the act. A man’s slave is considered his property as much as his ox or his cow—the legislature did not think themselves justifiable in taking away the property of individuals; and although he understood they had property belonging to the state to the amount of a million of dollars,

dollars, which they were puzzled to give away; yet their souls were not large enough to apply any part of it towards purchasing the freedom of the poor Africans. Mr. Mawyaw observed, that he did not think the Africans had much reason to complain of the stinginess of the Americans towards them, for he was informed that there were several Americans now in slavery in the kingdom of Algiers, on this continent, and that their countrymen could not find in themselves generosity enough to redeem them. There are likewise a number of Americans in captivity, even in the very towns where they were born, who are obliged to remain so for years, without their countrymen taking any notice of them, or ever attempting to liberate them.

“Mr. Mawyaw had a small house, which his industry had enabled him to build on a piece of ground he had purchased with his legacy, and lived comfortably on the fruits of his labour; but as he was advanced in years and almost past labour, he feared that he should suffer in his old age for want of subsistence. I left him, with expressions of gratitude for the kindness I had received at his hands, on the evening of_____, and travelled towards the state of Massachusetts. I dared not travel in the day-time, for fear of being taken up and carried back to my master.”



An account of an extraordinary Sleepy Person, by Dr. Oliver.

[From London Phil. Trans. No. 304, p. 2177.]

ONE Samuel Chilton of Tinsbury, near Bath, a labouring man, about twenty-five years of age, of a robust habit of body, not fat, but fleshy, and of a dark brown hair, happened, on the 13th of May 1694, without any visible cause, to fall into a very profound sleep, out of which he could by no means be roused by those about him, till after a month's time, when he rose of himself, put on his cloaths, and went about his busines of husbandry as usual; he slept, eat, and drank as before, but did not speak a word till about a month after; all the time he slept, victuals and drink stood by him, which were spent every day, and, as was supposed, by him, though no person saw him eat or drink all the while;

while; from this time he remained free from any drowsiness or sleepiness, till about the 9th of April 1696, when he fell into his sleeping fit again, as he had done before; after some days, his friends were prevailed on to try what effect medicines might have upon him; and, accordingly, one Mr. Gibbs, an apothecary, bled, blistered, cupped, and scarified him, and used all the external irritating medicines he could think of, but all was to no purpose; and after the first fortnight he was never observed to open his eyes; viuctuals stood by him as before, which he eat of now and then; but no body ever saw him eat or evacuate, though he did both very regularly as he had occasion; and sometimes they found him fast asleep with the pot in his hand in bed, and sometimes with his mouth full of meat; in this manner he lay about ten weeks, and then he could eat nothing at all; for his jaws seemed to be set, and his teeth clenched so close, that with all the art they used with instruments, they could not open his mouth to put any thing in to support him; at last, observing a hole made in his teeth by holding his pipe in his mouth, they now and then poured some tent into his throat through a quill, and this was all he took for six weeks and four days, and of that not above three pints or two quarts; he had made water but once, and never had a stool all that time. On the 7th of August, which was seventeen weeks from the 9th April when he began to sleep, he awaked, put on his cloaths, and walked about the room, not knowing he had slept above a night; nor could he be persuaded he had lain so long, till going out into the fields he found every body busy in getting in their harvest, and he remembered very well when he fell asleep, that they were sowing their barley and oats, which he then saw ripe and fit to be cut down. There was one thing observable, that though his flesh was somewhat wasted with lying so long a-bed, and fasting for above six weeks, yet a certain gentleman assured Dr. Oliver, that when he saw him, which was the first day of his coming abroad, he looked brisker than ever he saw him in his life before; and upon asking him whether the bed had made him sore, he assured this gentleman that he never found that, nor any other inconveniency at all, and that he had not the least remembrance of

of any thing that passed, or was done to him all that while; so that he went again to his husbandry as he was wont to do, and remained well from that time till the 17th of August 1697, when in the morning he complained of a shivering and a coldness in his back; he vomited once or twice, and that same day fell into his sleeping fit again: Dr. Oliver going to see him, found him asleep, with a cup of beer and a piece of bread and cheese upon a stool by his bed within his reach; the Doctor felt his pulse, which at that time was very regular; and he also found his heart beat very regular too, and his breathing was easy and free; the Doctor only observed, that his pulse beat a little too strong; he was in a breathing sweat, and had an agreeable warmth all over his body; then the Doctor put his mouth to his ear, and called him as loud as he could several times by his name, pulled him by the shoulders, pinched his nose, stopped his mouth and nose together as long as he could without choaking him, but to no purpose, for all this time he did not give the least sign of his being sensible; the Doctor lifted up his eye-lids, and found his eye-balls drawn up under his eye-brows, and fixed without any motion at all; then the Dr. held under one nostril, for a considerable time, a phial with spirit of *sal ammoniac* extracted from quick-lime; then he injected it several times up that same nostril; and though he had poured into it about half an ounce of this fiery spirit, it only made his nose run, and his eye-lids shiver and tremble a very little: The Doctor finding no success with this, crammed that nostril with powder of white hellebore, and staying some time afterwards in the room to see what effects all these together might have upon him, he never gave any sign that he felt what the Doctor had done, nor discovered any manner of uneasiness by stirring any one part of his body that the Doctor could observe; and after all these experiments the Doctor left him, being pretty well satisfied that he was really asleep, and no sullen counterfeit, as some people supposed. Upon the Doctor's relating what he had observed, some gentlemen from Bath went out to see him, and found him in the same condition the Doctor had left him in the day before, only his nose was inflamed and swelled very much, and his lips and

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the inside of his right nostril was blistered and scabby, occasioned by the spirit and the hellebore; about ten days after the Doctor had been to see him, Mr. Woolmer, an apothecary, finding his pulse pretty high, drew about fourteen ounces of blood from his arm, tied it again, and left him as he found him; and Mr. Woolmer assured the Doctor that he never made the least motion in the world when he pricked him, nor all the while his arm was bleeding. Several other experiments were made by such as went to see him from Bath, but all to no purpose. The Doctor saw him again the latter end of September, and found him just in the same posture lying in his bed; but now his pulse was not so strong, nor had he any sweats as when the Doctor saw him before; he tried him again, by stopping his nose and mouth, but to no purpose; and a gentleman ran a large pin in his arm to the very bone, but he gave no signs of his being sensible of what was done to him; in all this time the Doctor was assured, that no body had either seen him eat or drink, though they endeavoured it as much as possible; but that it always stood by him, and they observed, that sometimes once a-day, at other times once in two days, all was gone; it was farther observable, that he never fouled his bed, but always went to the pot: In this manner he lay till the 39th of November, when his mother hearing him make a noise, ran immediately to him, and found him eating; she asked him how he did? Very well, he said, thank God: She asked him again, which he liked best, bread and butter, or bread and cheese? He answered, bread and cheese; upon this the woman overjoyed left him to acquaint his brother with it; and both coming straight up into the chamber to discourse him, they found him as fast asleep again as ever, and they could not by any means awake him; from this time, to the end of January or the beginning of February, he did not sleep so profoundly as before; for when they called him by his name he seemed to hear them, and become somewhat sensible, though he could not make them any answer: His eyes now were not shut so close, and he had frequently great tremblings of his eyelids, upon which they expected every day when he would awake, which did not happen till about the time mentioned;

ed; and then he awaked perfectly well, remembering nothing that happened all the while; it was observed that he was very little altered in his flesh, only he complained that the cold pinched him more than usual, and so he presently went to husbandry as at other times.



FOR THE RURAL MAGAZINE.

Disinterested Bravery exemplified.

THE following instance of disinterested bravery in relieving or snatching from death, a person to all appearance irrecoverably lost, deserves, in my opinion, a place in the Vermont Repository.

M. LYON.

SOME time in the month of March 1787, when the ice was clear from snow, a number of sleighs were employed in fetching iron ore on the ice from the bed north of Crown-Point to Martin's Landing: They carried from thirty to fifty hundred each; and one of the sleigh-men, who had an excellent span of horses, and picqued himself on carrying the heaviest load, having, with a person who rode with him in his sleigh, mixed a little too much rum with their water at the cold spring at the Narrows, a few miles north of the mouth of South-Bay, and at that place having lit of Robert Armstrong, the hero of these lines, who was on foot travelling to the southward, took him up also, when, to shew the excellence of his horses and his own courage, he galloped on before the rest. It happened that a sleigh had broke in the day before in the track where the sleighs were passing, and the ice of the last night only covered the hole: The sleigh-men behind saw the appearance of the fracture in the ice, turned to go round it, and called to the three persons to inform them of it; but they were either too happy, or too much engaged in conversation to hear a word of it, and they were over the hole before they had notice of the fracture. The strength of the new ice was sufficient to bear up the horses; but when the sleigh and load came on it gave way, and the two men dropt into the water, which was ten feet deep, with the ore, and all the boards and stakes

stakes of the sleigh, while the driver, holding by the lines and the tails of the horses, was drawn out with the remainder of the sleigh, although the ice had bent under the horses till they stood up to their gambrels in water.

While this was doing, the rest of the people ran towards the hole, in order, if possible, to give assistance, and very soon Mr. Armstrong was seen to come on the top of the water; some boards were brought, and he was assisted on to the ice, but nothing could be seen of the other. Armstrong was no sooner on his feet, than he exclaimed, where is Phippenne! He was told he was not to be seen, and all expressed their fears he never would be seen again; to which Armstrong made no kind of reply, but stepped resolutely to the hole, and jumped in head-foremost, and in about a minute, to the astonishment of the spectators, returned to the top of the water, holding Phippenne by the hair of the head: They were immediately helped out; and Phippenne was soon able to stand, and to proceed in a sleigh five miles to a house, where he dried himself, and found his health in no wise injured.

I shall never forget the impression it made upon me, to see the bold display of a disinterested generosity in Armstrong—a young vigorous fellow jumping into a hole in the ice, not more than six feet long by five feet wide, to rescue from death a perfect stranger, a man he had not more than half an hour's acquaintance with, it seemed something more than human.

The anxiety of the bye-standers could only be felt, it can never be expressed, while the brave Armstrong was missing, as the least variation from this small hole in his coming up, must have led him to the ice, and proved fatal to him. Another kind of sensation was felt by the spectators when Phippenne came to return thanks to his benefactor—he exclaimed, by G—d you snatched me from the gates of heaven! Had you let me lie half a minute more under that pile of ore, I should have been in Abraham's bosom.

Salt-Springs at Bridport and Orwell.

[Extract of a letter from Thomas Tolman, Esq. to Dr. Williams.]

Cornwall, July 23, 1793.

NEAR Champlain, in Bridport, in the county of Addison, there is a salt spring, the waters of which produce in abundance a superior quality of cathartic salts. The salts the nearest resemble the Epsom, but are less offensive to the taste, and less nauseating, and the same quantity more operative. At first it was doubted whether there was a sufficient quantity of the waters to make it an object; but that doubt has lately been removed, by the discovery of another spring at a small distance of the same quality; and I think it probable, that as that vicinity is cleared up and explored, more issues will be found proceeding from the same saline subterraneous source. If this should prove of any service to you or to the public, it will more than satisfy me the trouble of the communication.—I am, &c.

P. S. There is also lately discovered a similar spring in Orwell of more copious waters, of the salts of which, through the favour of Dr. Matthews, I send you a small sample. The manufacture is not so clean as common, and has been apologized for by the manufacturer.



COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL HISTORICAL PAPERS.

[Continued from p. 93.]

No. X. *An execrable Law of the Colony of New-York,
Passed the 9th day of March, 1774.*

AN act for preventing tumultuous and riotous assemblies in the places therein mentioned, and for the more speedy and effectual punishing the rioters.

WHEREAS a spirit of riot and licentiousness has of late prevailed in some parts of the counties of Charlotte and Albany; and many acts of outrage and cruelty have been perpetrated by a number of turbulent men, who, assembling from time to time in arms, have seized, insulted, and menaced several magistrates and other civil officers, so that they dare not execute their functions—rescued prisoners for debt

debt—assumed to themselves military commands and judicial powers—burned and demolished the houses and property, and beat and abused the persons of many of his Majesty's subjects—expelled others from their possessions—and finally, have put a period to the administration of justice within, and spread terror and destruction throughout that part of the country which is exposed to their oppression: Therefore, for the preventing and suppressing such riots and tumults, and for the more speedy and effectual punishing the offenders therein,

1. Be it enacted, by his excellency the governor, the council, and the general assembly, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That if any persons, to the number of three, or more, being unlawfully, riotously, and tumultuously assembled within either of the said counties, to the disturbance of the public peace, at any time after the passing of this act, and being required or commanded by any one or more justice or justices of the peace, or by the high sheriff or his under sheriff, or by any one of the coroners of the county where such assembly shall be, by proclamation to be made in the king's name, in the form herein after directed, to disperse themselves, and peaceably to depart to their habitations, or to their lawful business, shall, to the number of three, or more, notwithstanding such proclamation made, unlawfully, riotously, and tumultuously remain or continue together to the number of three, or more, after such command or request made by proclamation, shall, for every such offence, upon conviction thereof, in due form of law, either in the supreme court of judicature of this colony, or at the courts of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery, or at the general sessions of the peace, to be held respectively in and for the said counties of Albany and Charlotte, or either of them, suffer twelve months imprisonment without bail or mainprize, and such further corporal punishment as the respective courts before which he, she, or they shall be convicted, shall judge fit, not extending to life or limb; and before his or her discharge, shall enter into recognizance with two sufficient sureties, in such sums as the said court shall respectively direct, to be of good behaviour, and keep the peace towards his Majesty and

and all his subjects for the term of three years, from such his, her, or their discharge out of prison.

2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the order and form of the proclamation which shall be made by the authority of this act, shall be as hereafter follows, that is to say, The justice, or other person authorized by this act to make the said proclamation, shall, among the said rioters, or as near to them as he can safely come, with a loud voice command, or cause to be commanded, silence to be kept while proclamation is making, and shall then openly, with a loud voice, make, or cause to be made, proclamation in these words, or to the like effect: "Our sovereign lord the king chargeth and commandeth all persons, being assembled, immediately to disperse themselves, and peaceably to depart to their habitations or to their lawful busineis, upon the pain contained in the act made in the fourteenth year of the reign of King George III. to prevent tumultuous and riotous assemblies." And every such justice and justices of the peace, sheriff, under sheriff, or coroner, within the limits of the respective counties where they reside, are hereby authorised, empowered, and required, on notice or knowledge of any such unlawful, riotous, and tumultuous assembly, forthwith to repair to the place where such unlawful, riotous, and tumultuous assembly shall be, to the number of three, or more, and there to make, or cause to be made, proclamation in manner aforesaid.

3. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons do, or shall, with force and arms, wilfully and knowingly oppose, obstruct, or in any manner wilfully and knowingly let, hinder, or hurt any person or persons who shall begin to proclaim, or go to proclaim, according to the proclamation hereby directed to be made, whereby such proclamation shall not be made, that then every such opposing, letting, hindering, or hurting such person or persons so being or going to make such proclamation as aforesaid, shall be adjudged felony without benefit of clergy; and that the offenders therein shall be adjudged felons, and shall suffer death, as in cases of felony, without benefit of clergy: And that also every such person or persons so being unlawfully, riotously, and tumultuously

tuously assembled, to the number of three, as aforesaid, or more, to whom proclamation should or ought to have been made, if the same had not been hindered as aforesaid, shall, in case they, or any of them, to the number of three or more, continue together, and not forthwith disperse themselves after such let or hindrance, having knowledge of such let or hindrance, shall likewise for every such offence, upon conviction thereof in manner aforesaid, suffer the same pains and penalties as are hereby inflicted on those who shall continue together to the number of three or more, after they shall be commanded to depart to their habitations or lawful business, by proclamation as aforesaid.

4. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if such persons so unlawfully, riotously, and tumultuously assembled, or any three or more of them, after proclamation made in manner aforesaid, shall continue together, and not forthwith disperse themselves, it shall and may be lawful to and for every such justice of the peace, sheriff, under sheriff, coroner, or constable of any county or township where such assembly shall be, and to and for such person or persons as shall be commanded to be assisting unto such justice of the peace, sheriff, under sheriff, coroner, or constable, who are hereby authorised and empowered to command all his Majesty's subjects of age and ability to be aiding and assisting to them therein, to seize and apprehend, and they are hereby required to seize and apprehend such persons so unlawfully, riotously, and tumultuously assembled together, after proclamation made as aforesaid, and forthwith to carry the persons so apprehended before any one or more of his Majesty's justices of the peace of the said counties of Charlotte or Albany, in order to their being proceeded against for such their offences according to law.

And that if the persons so unlawfully, riotously, and tumultuously assembled, or any of them, shall happen to be killed, maimed, or hurt, in the dispersing, seizing, or apprehending them, by reason of their resisting the persons so dispersing, seizing, or apprehending, or endeavouring to disperse, seize, or apprehend them, that then every such justice of the peace, sheriff, under sheriff, coroner or constable, and all and singular persons aiding and assisting to them,

them, or any of them, shall be freed, discharged, and indemnified, as well against the king's majesty, his heirs and successors, as against all and every other person and persons, of, for, or concerning the killing, maiming, or hurting of any such person or persons so unlawfully, riotously, and tumultuously assembled, that shall happen to be so killed, maimed, or hurt, as aforesaid.

5. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons within the said counties, or either of them, not being lawfully authorized a judge, justice, or magistrate, shall assume judicial power, or shall try, fine, sentence, or condemn any person, who shall either be absent, or shall unlawfully or forcibly be seized, taken, or brought before him or them for trial or punishment, or if any person or persons shall aid or assist in such illegal proceedings, or shall enforce, execute, or carry the same into effect, or if any person or persons shall unlawfully seize, detain, or confine, or assault and beat any magistrate or civil officer for, or in the respect of any act or proceeding in the due exercise of his function, or in order to compel him to resign, renounce, or surcease his commission or authority, or to terrify, hinder, or prevent him from performing and discharging the duties thereof; or if any person or persons, either secretly or openly, shall unlawfully, wilfully, and maliciously, burn or destroy the grain, corn, or hay of any other person, being in any inclosure, or if any persons unlawfully, riotously, and tumultuously assembled together, to the disturbance of the public peace, shall unlawfully and with force demolish, or pull down, or begin to demolish or pull down, any dwelling-house, barn, stable, grist-mill, saw-mill, or out-house within either of the said counties, that then each of the said offences respectively shall be adjudged felony, without benefit of clergy, and the offenders therein shall be adjudged felons, and shall suffer death as in cases of felony, without benefit of clergy.

6. And whereas complaint and proofs have been made, as well before his excellency the governor in council, as before the general assembly, That Ethan Allen, sometime of Salisbury, in the colony of Connecticut, but late of Bennington, in the county of Albany, yeoman; Seth Warner,

late

late of Bennington in the said county, yeoman; Remem-
ber Baker, late of Arlington in the said county, yeoman; Robert Cochran late of Ruporte, in the county of Charlotte, yeoman; Peleg Sunderland and Sylvanus Brown, late of Socialborough in the same county, yeomen; James Brackenridge, late of Wallumschack, in the county of Albany, yeoman; and John Smith, late of Socialborough, yeoman, have been principal ringleaders of, and actors in the riots and disturbances aforesaid, and the general assembly have thereupon addressed his excellency the governor to issue a proclamation, offering certain rewards for apprehending and securing the said offenders, and for bringing them and the other perpetrators and authors of the riots to justice: And forasmuch as such disorderly practices are highly criminal, and destructive to the peace and settlement of the country, and it is indispensably necessary for want of process to outlawry (which is not used in this colony) that special provision be made for bringing such offenders in future to trial and punishment, without exposing the colony to the expence of extraordinary rewards and bounties for apprehending such offenders.

Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to and for his excellency the governor, or the governor and commander-in-chief for the time being, by and with the advice of the council, as often as either of the above named persons, or any other person, shall be indicted in either of the counties aforesaid, for any offence perpetrated after the passing of this act, made capital by this or any other law, or where any person may stand indicted for any of the offences above mentioned not made felony by this act, to make his order in council, thereby requiring and commanding such offender or offenders to surrender themselves respectively within the space of seventy days next, after the first publication thereof in the New-York Gazette and Weekly Mercury, to one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for either of the said counties respectively, who are hereby required thereupon to commit him or them, without bail or mainprize, to the gaol of the city of New-York, or of the city and county of Albany, to the end that he or they may be forthcoming to answer the offence

fence or offences wherewith he or they shall stand charged according to the ordinary course of the law; which order the clerk of his Majesty's council, or his deputy, shall cause forthwith to be printed and published in eight successive papers of the New-York Gazette and Weekly Mercury, the two first of which to be forthwith transmitted to the sheriffs of the counties of Albany and Charlotte; and the said sheriffs respectively shall, within six days after the receipt thereof, cause the same printed orders to be affixed upon the door of the court-house of the county of Albany, and upon the door of the dwelling-house of Patrick Smith, Esq. where the courts are now usually held for the said county of Charlotte, and upon the doors of two other public-houses in each of their respective counties. And in case the said offenders shall not respectively surrender themselves pursuant to such orders of his excellency the governor and commander-in-chief for the time being, to be made in council as aforesaid, he or they so neglecting or refusing to surrender himself or themselves as aforesaid, shall, from the day to be appointed for his or their surrendry as aforesaid, be adjudged, deemed, and (if indicted for a capital offence hereafter to be perpetrated) to be convicted and attainted of felony, and shall suffer death, as in cases of persons convicted and attainted of felony by verdict and judgment, without benefit of clergy; and that it shall and may be lawful to and for the supreme court of judicature of this colony, or the courts of oyer and terminer or general gaol delivery for the respective counties aforesaid, to award execution against such offender or offenders so indicted for a capital offence perpetrated after the passing of this act, in such manner as if he or they had been convicted or attainted in the said supreme courts of judicature, or before such courts of oyer and terminer or general gaol delivery respectively: And if any offender, being indicted for a lesser offence under the degree of felony, shall not surrender himself within the time fixed by such order, and after such notice as aforesaid, he shall thenceforth be deemed guilty of the offence for which he may be charged by such indictment; and it shall be lawful for the court wherein such indictment is found, to proceed to pronounce such judgment against

against the offender **as** might lawfully be done if he was present in court, and **convicted** in the ordinary course of the law, of the crime **wherewith** he shall so stand charged as aforesaid. **Provided** always,

7. And be it **further enacted** by the same authority aforesaid, That if any person so neglecting to surrender himself as aforesaid, **within** the said seventy days, shall, at any time after, surrender himself to the sheriff of the cities of New-York or Albany, or of the counties of Dutchess or West-Chester, (who **are** to receive, and safely keep such offenders) and being **actually** in custody, exhibited reasonable proof, to the **satisfaction** of the judges of the supreme court of this colony, or **either** of them, that he was not within either of the said **counties** of Albany or Charlotte, or within either of the **counties** of Cumberland or Gloucester, at any time after the **publication** and notices above directed, and before such **surrender** of himself as aforesaid ; then such judge, before whom such proof is made, shall forthwith notify the same in writing, to the sheriff to whom any warrant of execution, for the **executing** such offender, or any other process for any **lesser punishment**, hath been, or may be issued ; and thenceforth such prisoner or offender shall not be liable to suffer **death**, or any other punishment for not surrendering himself. — **Provided** also, that nothing in this act contained, shall be construed to exempt any offender, so surrendering himself after the seventy days, as aforesaid, from any punishment to which he may be liable for any other crime, than for not **surrendering** himself within the seventy days, as aforesaid, **nor** to deprive any person who shall so surrender himself **within** the seventy days, from being bailed, in cases where he **shall** be bailable by law ; any thing herein contained to the **contrary** thereof, in any wise notwithstanding.

8. And be it **further enacted**, by the same authority aforesaid, That all and **every** person and persons who shall, after the expiration of the time to be appointed as aforesaid, for the surrender of the respective offenders herein before named, harbour, receive, conceal, abet, or succour such offender, or offenders, knowing him or them to have been required to surrender him or themselves, by such order or

orders as aforesaid, and not to have surrendered pursuant thereto, shall, upon conviction thereof, in due form of law, suffer the same pains and penalties as are by this act inflicted on those who shall continue together to the number of three or more, after they shall be commanded to depart to their habitation, or lawful business, by proclamation as aforesaid.

9. And whereas the said county of Charlotte, hath but lately been set off from the said county of Albany, and there is yet no goal or court-house erected within the same; and a great part of the said county being involved in a state of anarchy and confusion, by reason of the violent proceedings of the aforesaid riotous and disorderly people, from whence it must, at present, be extremely difficult, if not impracticable, to bring offenders to justice within the said county.

Be it therefore further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all treasons, felonies, crimes, misdemeanors, and offences whatsoever, at any time heretofore committed or perpetrated, or hereafter to be committed or perpetrated within the said county of Charlotte, shall, and may be proceeded against and presented by any grand jury for the county of Albany, from time to time, to be impannelled and sworn at any court of criminal jurisdiction to be held in and for the said county of Albany, who shall and may charge any of the offences to have been committed in any part of the said county of Charlotte; and all indictments so found by them, shall be adjudged to be good and valid, notwithstanding that the place of perpetrating any of the said offences be in the said indictments alledged to be out of the said county of Albany; and all such offences and offenders, which shall be presented or indicted as aforesaid, shall and may be tried within the county of Albany, and by a jury thereof, and there heard, determined, and punished in the same manner and form as if such treason, felony, crime, misdemeanor, or offence, had arisen and been perpetrated within the said county of Albany.

10. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That if at any time hereafter, the justices to be appointed for holding courts of oyer and terminer, and general goal delivery,

for

for the said county of Charlotte, in cases cognizable before them, or the justices of the general session of the peace for the said county of Charlotte, in cases cognizable before them, shall conceive that any prisoner or offender may be safely brought to justice within, and by a jury of the said county of Charlotte, that then it shall and may be lawful to and for each of the said courts respectively, to proceed against, and try such prisoner or offender, having lawful cognizance of his cause within and by a jury of the said county of Charlotte, and him there to acquit or to sentence, condemn and punish as the law directs; any thing in this act to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

11. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this act shall be publicly read in every court of general sessions of the peace, to be held in each of the said counties of Albany and Charlotte, respectively.

12. And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That this act shall remain and continue in full force and effect, from the passing thereof, until the first day of January, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six.

No. XI. Address of the proscribed Persons, to the People of Albany and Charlotte Counties, contiguous to the New-Hampshire Grants.

Gentlemen, Friends, and Neighbours,
PROVIDENCE having allotted and fixed the bounds of our habitations in the same vicinity, which, together with the intercourse of trade and commerce, hath formed an almost universal acquaintance and tie of friendship between us, and hath laid such a foundation of knowledge, that your people in general cannot but be sensible that the title of our land is in reality the bone of contention, and that as a people, we behave ourselves orderly, and are industrious, and honestly disposed, and pay just deference to order and good government, and that we mean no more by that which is called the *Mob*, but to defend our just rights and properties. We appeal to the gentlemen merchants, to inform whether our people in general do not exert themselves to pay their just debts, and whether ever they have been hindered by the

the country's *mob* in the collection of their dues. But as the magistrates, sheriffs, under-sheriffs, coroners, and constables of the respective counties, that hold their posts of honour and profit under our bitter enemies, we have a jealousy that some of them may be induced (to recommend themselves to those on whom they are dependant, and for the wages of unrighteousness, offered by proclamation) to presume to apprehend some of us, or our friends: We therefore advertise such officers, and all persons whatsoever, that we are resolved to inflict *immediate death* on whomsoever may attempt the same: And provided any of us, or our party, shall be taken, and we have not notice sufficient to relieve them, or whether we believe them or not, we are resolved to surround such person or persons, whether at his or their own house or houses, or any where that we can find him or them, and *shoot such person or persons dead*. And furthermore, that we will *kill* and *destroy* any person or persons whomsoever, that shall *presume* to be accessory, aiding or assisting in taking any of us as aforesaid; for by these presents we give any such disposed person or persons to understand, that, although they have a licence by the law aforesaid to *kill* us, and an "*indemnification*" for such murder from the same authority, yet they have no indemnification for so doing from the *Green-mountain Boys*; for our lives, liberties, and properties, are as verily precious to us, as to any of the king's subjects; and we are as loyal to his majesty or his government, as any subjects in the province; But if the governmental authority of New-York will judge in their own case, and act in opposition to that of Great-Britain, and insist upon *killing* us to take possession of our "*Vineyards*," come on, we are ready for a game of *scalping* with them; for our martial spirits glow with bitter indignation and consummate fury, to blast their infernal projects.

It may be the reader, not having seen the law referred to in this piece, and not being thoroughly acquainted with the long and spirited conflict that hath subsisted between the claimants under New-Hampshire and New-York, nor of the progressive, arbitrary, and monopolizing disposition of the court party of the latter of those provinces, may be

apt.

apt to imagine that the spirit of this writing is too severe, inasmuch as it destines whoever presumes to take us as felons or rioters, to immediate death; but let the wise consider the state of the cause.

I Provided we on our part be taken, we have by them laws the sentence of death already pronounced against us, on proviso more than three of us assemble together to maintain and defend our property, till his Majesty determines the controversy.

And,

2. May it be considered, that the legislative authority of the province of New-York had no constitutional right or power to make such laws, and consequently that they are null and void, from the nature and energy of the English constitution; therefore, as they merit no place among the laws of the realm of Great-Britain, but are the arbitrary league and combination of our bitter and merciless enemies, who, to obtain our property, have inhumanly, barbarously, and maliciously, under the specious and hypocritical pretence of legal authority, and veneration for order and government, have laid a snare for our lives, can the public censure us for exerting ourselves nervously to preserve our lives in so critical a situation? For by the laws of the province, into which we are unfortunately fallen, we cannot be protected in either property or life, except we give up the former to secure the latter; so we are resolved to maintain both, or to hazard or lose both.

From hence follows a necessary inference, that inasmuch as our property, nay our lives, cannot be protected (but manifestly struck at) by the highest authority in the province to which we at present belong; therefore, in the interim, while his Majesty is determining the controversy, and till he shall interpose his royal authority, and subject the authority abovesaid to their duty, or re-annex the district of disputed lands to the province of New-Hampshire, or some way in his great wisdom and fatherly clemency, put the distressed settlers under New-Hampshire, on an equal footing with our brother subjects in his realm, we are under necessity of resisting, even unto blood, every person who may attempt to take us as felons or rioters as aforesaid; for in this case it is not resisting law, but only opposing force by force; therefore,

therefore, inasmuch as by the oppressions aforesaid, the New-Hampshire settlers are reduced to the disagreeable state of anarchy and confusion, in which state, we hope for wisdom, patience, and fortitude, till the happy hour his majesty shall graciously be pleased to restore us to the privileges of Englishmen.—Signed by—*Ethan Allen, Seth Warner, Remember Baker, Robert Cockran, Peleg Sunderland, John Smith, Silvanus Brown.*

Bennington, April 16, 1774.



Maternal affection, a powerful, universal, and benevolent Law of Nature.

IN THE HUMAN RACE.

THE infancy of man is longer and more helpless than that of any other animal. The parental affection is necessary for many years; it is highly useful through life, and therefore it terminates only with life. It extends to childrens' children without any diminution of its force.

How common is it to see a young woman, in the gayest period of life, who has spent her days in mirth, and her nights in profound sleep, without solicitude or care, all at once transformed into the careful, the solicitous, the watchful nurse of her dear infant; doing nothing by day but gazing upon it, and serving it in the meanest offices; by night, depriving herself of sound sleep for months, that it may lie safe in her arms. Forgetful of herself, her whole care is centered in this little object.

Such a sudden transformation of her whole habits, and occupation, and turn of mind, if we did not see it every day, would appear a more wonderful metamorphosis than any that Ovid has described.

This, however, is the work of nature, and not the effect of reason and reflection. For we see it in the good and in the bad, in the most thoughtless, as well as in the most thoughtful.

IN THE MOST SAVAGE ANIMALS.

WHILE the Carcass was locked in the ice, early one morning the man at the mast-head gave notice that three bears

bears were making their way very fast over the frozen ocean, and were directing their course towards the ship. They had, no doubt, been invited by the scent of some blubber of a sea-horse the crew had killed a few days before, which had been set on fire, and was burning on the ice at the time of their approach. They proved to be a she-bear and her two cubs; but the cubs were nearly as large as the dam. They ran eagerly to the fire, and drew out from the flames part of the flesh of the sea-horse that remained unconsumed, and eat it voraciously. The crew from the ship threw great lumps of the flesh of the sea-horse, which they had still left, upon the ice, which the old bear fetched away singly, laid every lump before her cubs as she brought it, and, dividing it, gave each a share, reserving but a small portion to herself. As she was fetching away the last piece, they levelled their muskets at the cubs, and shot them both dead, and, in her retreat, they wounded the dam, but not mortally. It would have drawn tears of pity from any but unfeeling minds, to have marked the affectionate concern expressed by this poor beast in the dying moments of her expiring young. Though she was sorely wounded, and could but just crawl to the place where they lay, she carried the lump of flesh she had fetched away, as she had done others before, tore it in pieces, and laid it down before them; and, when she saw that they refused to eat, she laid her paws first upon one, and then upon the other, and endeavoured to raise them up: All this while it was pitiful to hear her moan. When she found she could not stir them, she went off, and, when she had got at some distance, looked back and moaned; and that not availing her to entice them away, she returned, and smelling round them began to lick their wounds. She went off a second time as before, and having crawled a few paces looked again behind her, and for some time stood moaning. But still her cubs not rising to follow her, she returned to them again, and, with signs of inexpressible fondness, went round one and round the other, pawing them and moaning. Finding at last that they were cold and lifeless, she raised her head towards the ship and growled a curse upon the murderers, which they returned with a volley of musket-balls. She fell between her cubs, and died licking their wounds.

IN THE FINNY TRIBE.

London, Oct. 11, 1795.

THE following is a proof of maternal affection in the finny tribe: The ship Grampus from Davis's Straits for London, a few days ago passed Huntley Foot, near Whitby: The master reported that they had got six large whales and one small one; the latter was sucking his dam under a bed of ice, near the South Bay, when the harpooner struck at the old fish, missed, but killed the young one; after which the weather became thick and foggy for some time. On its clearing, to their great astonishment they perceived the old whale pursuing them: Several harpooners struck at her without effect, and she continued following them to the Orkneys, an immense distance from the place where they took the young one, after which she disappeared.

IN THE FEATHER'D RACE:

IN these tribes the young must be lodged in some secret place, where they cannot be easily discovered by their enemies. They must be cherished by the warmth of the parent's body. They must be suckled, and fed at first with tender food; attended in their excursions, and guarded from danger, till they have learned by experience, and by the example of their parents, to provide for their own subsistence and safety. With what assiduity and tender affection this is done by the parents, in every species that requires it, is well known.

The eggs of the feather'd tribe are commonly hatched by incubation of the dam, who leaves off at once her sprightly motions and migrations, and confines herself to her solitary and painful task, cheered by the song of her mate upon a neighbouring bough, and sometimes fed by him, sometimes relieved in her incubation, while she gathers a scanty meal, and with the greatest dispatch returns to her post.

The young birds of many species are so very tender and delicate, that man, with all his wisdom and experience, would not be able to rear one to maturity. But the parents, without any experience, know perfectly how to rear sometimes a dozen or more at one brood, and to give every one

its

its portion in due season. They know the food best suited to their delicate constitution, which is sometimes afforded by nature, sometimes must be cooked and half digested in the stomach of the parent.

In some animals, nature hath furnished the female with a kind of second womb, into which the young retire occasionally, for food, warmth, and the conveniency of being carried about with the mother.

It would be endless to recount all the various ways in which the parental affection is expressed by brute-animals.



A horrible Discovery suppressed by Louis XIV.

EVERY body knows the general character of Louis XIV. king of France, that he was ambitious, crafty, and a prince that delighted in blood; but there is a story told of him for truth, which shews, that he was more tender of the lives of men than either his enemies or friends commonly imagined. The fact was this—the Sieur Poli; a Roman chemist, having discovered a diabolical composition ten times more destructive than gunpowder, came into France in 1702, (a time when he knew that kingdom was upon the eve of a war against a formidable confederacy) and made an offer of his secret to the Grand Monarque. Louis was fond of all chemical discoveries, and was highly pleased with an opportunity of gratifying his curiosity by a process of this nature; and accordingly ordered all fitting encouragement to be given to the inventor, who, in the royal laboratory performed the process, and made several experiments in his Majesty's presence of the surprising effects of his composition, at the same time descanting largely on the use that might be made of it against an enemy in time of war. "Sir," said the king, "your process is ingenious, and your experiments amazingly terrible; but the engines of destruction used in war are abundantly too sufficient; and I enjoin you never to disclose it more, but to destroy every memorandum relating to it, and suffer it for the sake of mankind to perish." Poli promised upon the faith of a Christian that he should be obeyed, and on that condition his Majesty ordered him a princely reward, and graciously dismissed him.

A horrible Discovery announced to the National Convention of France.

CITIZEN COSTE, pastor of the French Protestant Church of Charleston in North-America, presented to the Convention a bomb-shell filled with a very powerful fuze composition, which, when once set fire to, nothing could extinguish. This bomb-shell might be thrown 800 paces by a 24 pounder, and still farther by one of a larger bore. It was impossible for a ship of 120 guns to withstand a single broadside from one of 74 guns that should throw these shells, with which six ships of the line might in one day attack and destroy all the navies of Europe. Four guns of a larger calibre might, he said, by a discharge of these shells, stop a whole squadron at its entry into a port, or burn every ship if they should obstinately persist in their endeavour. They were capable of great improvement, and might be rendered terrible to the troops of the land-service, more especially cavalry. Even when discharged against a wall, they burned for half an hour, and their flame and smell during the night, would throw the best regulated squadron into disorder. The projector transmitted a cold shell filled with the composition, and capable of setting fire to every combustible substance. He protested, that he would lose his life rather than impart the secret, provided the Convention would not adopt his discovery.

It was observed, that this might be the fire discovered in the reign of Louis XIV. and which the tyrants themselves dared not employ.



POLITICAL PAPERS.

DISTRICT OF MAINE.

SEPARATION.

Portland, Oct. 27, 1794.

Proceedings of the Convention held at Portland on the second Tuesday, being the 14th day of October.

IT appearing to the Convention, that six towns and two plantations more are represented at this meeting than were

were at the former, and that now twenty towns and five plantations have appeared by their delegates, exclusive of those towns which have chosen delegates who have not yet seen cause to attend.

On motion, Resolved,

That this Convention will now undertake the business committed to them by their constituents—And will, from time to time, consider the question of *separation* from Massachusetts, till the same, on established facts and principles, can be resolved;—and in due time, and at a proper season, lay a report before the people.

The Convention then proceeded to consider the subject in various points of view till Friday, when having on the preceding day chose a committee to arrange the several matters, they received the report of their committee by way of resolutions; which being read, considered by paragraphs, amended, and accepted, is as follows:

Resolved, as the opinion of this convention, 1. That the detached and separate situation of these counties, renders it highly inconvenient and improper that their present connection with Massachusetts should continue any longer than till the same can be conveniently and constitutionally dissolved.

2. That these counties, in respect to territory (comprehending more than a tract 120 miles square) and in respect of population, containing more than 80,000 souls, are adequate to a separate government; and that in respect of wealth and ability, they are prepared for the measure.

3. That the separation and erection of these counties into a state, is a measure both constitutional in principle, and practicable in attempt.

4. That our distance from the seat of government is unfavourable to equal representation, and to the preferment of necessary and important petitions.

5. That the present terms of the supreme judicial court in these counties, are insufficient for the due administration of justice; that our condition both deserves and demands that our judges should reside among us; and that the hardships of being obliged to resort to the clerk's office in Boston, for papers, and of paying officers fees for the return of executions to that office, is intolerable.

6. That

6. That the same hardships exist in our being obliged to do business at the public offices of government in the present metropolis.
7. That the expenditure of monies paid for the support of government among ourselves, would in a considerable degree alleviate that necessary burden; whereas the same expenditure abroad is a considerable addition to it.
8. That the present state of education is disproportioned to our ability and population, and is to be imputed to the want of an authority among ourselves that could at once understand and improve it.
9. That innumerable advantages and accommodations would arise from the administration of a government in the minds of the people.
10. That the weight and consequence in the federal government, to be acquired by the right of sending two senators to the Congress of the United States, is an object of great importance to the people.
11. That agriculture and manufactures, and the arts and sciences in general will be encouraged, and would probably be encouraged in a much greater degree under a direct and immediate patronage, composed of those who could perceive their necessities, feel interested in them, and be sufficiently at leisure to do them justice.
12. That the objections against a separation, so far as they have been made known to us, either by actual representation of the people, or by report of opinions, are unfounded, and only supported by doubtful authority and the neglect of examination.
13. That the prosperity of which we are capable, requires a total separation from the parent-state—for separate, legislative, judicial, and executive powers are alike essential; and any expedient short of these would not be salutary, but dangerous, as it might amuse and deceive the people for a while, but probably would not secure to them the tenth part of the advantages to which they have now the clearest right.

Whereupon the convention took the following order.

The report of the committee, containing thirteen resolutions, being read, considered, amended, and accepted, thereupon

Voted

Voted, That a committee be appointed to prepare an address to the people upon the basis of this report, and the calculations as amended, explaining the same, and stating the evidence upon which they are founded, and report the same to the adjournment, to the intent that the resolution, together with the address, may be laid before the people.

This committee was accordingly appointed.

The convention then proceeded to a temporary decision upon the report of a former committee, containing a statement of our present proportion of taxes, and a calculation of the expence of a new government—thereupon

Voted, The excise-laws having lately been repealed in part, and the convention not being satisfied respecting this part of the report at present, that the statement, so far as it respects the excise, be for the present omitted, that the residue of the statements be accepted as well grounded, and that the calculations, omitting the lieutenant-governor's salary, be also accepted as safe—when the statement and calculations will stand as follows:

Statement.

Sum necessary for the support of government in Massachusetts, per treasurer's report last winter,	£. 30,122 13 4
Proportion of Maine,	5,000
Proportion of the lower counties to those— nearly as 16 to 140.	

Calculations.

Governor's salary,	£. 300
Secretary and treasury,	300
Clerks,	140
Judges of the supreme judicial court,	850
Attorney-general,	150
Legislature,	1500
Clerks of both houses,	60
Messenger,	30
Contingencies,	1200
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Total, £. 4530

Voted, That the address made by the convention to the several towns and plantations which did not send delegates be still in force, as a friendly invitation to such as have not yet

yet been represented, to send a delegate or delegates at the adjournment.

Voted, That this convention be adjourned to the last Wednesday of January next, at ten o'clock, A. M. to meet at Portland.—Extract from the minutes,

(Attest.) W. SYMMES, Sec'y P. T.
In absence of Mr. DUMMER.



Attempts to improve the System of Criminal Jurisprudence.

ON March 3, 1795, Mr. Dexter, a member of the House of Representatives in Congress, laid a resolution on the table in the following words:

“Resolved, That a committee be appointed to consider and report on the propriety of reviving the laws of the United States, inflicting capital and other infamous punishments, and of repealing the same in certain cases.”

Mr. Dexter said, that he laid the resolution on the table, hoping that gentlemen would consider the subject as important enough to command some share of their attention during their recess; that the existing laws were so severe, as to give impunity to some crimes in the eastern states; that grand jurors would reluctantly present offenders, and juries for trials often acquit them improperly; that he had known a singular instance, in which an offender despised a trial, from a confidence that no evidence could induce the jury to convict him. Mr. Dexter further observed, that he had long been convinced that the present fashionable punishments were introduced when the rights of men were little understood, and less regarded; that they were unjust and barbarous in principle, and mischievous in practice, as it is not difficult to shew that they have a direct tendency to produce the very crimes they are intended to prevent, and that justice, humanity, and even policy, call loudly for a reform. If reasoning should be distrusted, at least facts and actual experiment ought to convince: That such facts had long existed both in Europe and America, as to place it beyond doubt, that savage laws will always make a savage people: That the change of things in Portugal, and particularly

cularly in Lisbon, which had lately taken place, was another proof in addition to many others: many others: That the danger of assassination and robbery there, had been well known; that the abolition of sanguinary punishments there lately, had abolished the crimes; and that he had been informed by a most respectable gentleman just arrived from there, that the midnight traveller is now as safe in Lisbon as in Philadelphia.

Mr. Dexter was not unacquainted with the fears of some very good men, that mitigating punishments would produce an inundation of crimes, especially in large cities; but he said experience had shewn that no such danger existed; the best citizens of Portugal had objected from similar fears, but they had happily discovered that such fears were groundless. A legislature ought to dare to do right, and trust events to heaven. Moral good cannot produce natural evil as its ordinary fruit.

Mr. Dexter concluded by observing, that if he should not be a member of the next congress, he hoped some gentleman would think the subject important enough to be attended to; at least he should have done his duty, and the resolution would show the opinion of one of the sovereign people that the criminal code ought to be amended, and he doubted not that the future servants of the public would pay due respect to it.

New-York, March 11, 1795.

It must give pleasure to every humane and benevolent heart, that, under the administration of our free and republican governments in the United States, penalties and punishments for crimes are assuming a less oppressive and sanguinary aspect. Pennsylvania has the honour to take the lead in this reformation, and we rejoice to see her sister-states every where adopting similar principles.

The bill for the more effectual prevention of crimes, now before the legislature of this state, contemplates the abolition of capital punishment, except in case of treason and murder. Subordinate crimes of every description are to incur inferior degrees of punishment; mostly confinement and labour, for different periods of time.

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The same bill proposes the total abolition of appeals of murder, rape, and other offences, the right to which must have been conceded to individuals, in compliance with ancient, strong, but barbarous prejudices. Forfeitures, in the nature of deodands, are also to be abolished. Conviction and attaingder of persons for treason or felony, is not to work a forfeiture of estate, but the offender is to be considered as dying intestate, and administration and distribution of estate are to follow the course prescribed by law in cases of intestacy. The forms of arraignment and trial are also to be altered, in such manner as the justices of the court shall deem most consonant to reason and propriety.

The bill proposes also a prison to be erected for the purpose of accommodating criminals with apartments for confinement and labour: The prison to be in the vicinity of New-York city; and probably an island in the harbour may be selected as the most safe and eligible situation.

We are happy to find the assembly making progress in this bill; and only regret that such obvious and humane improvements, as a mild system of criminal law, and the establishment of public instruction, should have been postponed to the close of the 18th century.

Historical Anecdote of Rhamisinitus, an ancient Egyptian king.

[From HERODOTUS the Father of History.]

PROTEUS, king of Egypt, was succeeded by Rhamisinitus, the richest and most magnificent prince that ever sat on the Egyptian throne. He took great delight in looking at his treasures; and that he might indulge himself in it altogether, he built, adjoining to his palace, a large apartment on purpose to contain the immense quantity of silver which he had amassed. The building was square, and entirely of stone. Three of its walls were inclosed by the palace, the fourth was next to the street. In that wall the architect, unknown to the king, had left one of the stones in so loose a manner, that whoever knew the exact place could take the stone out, and make his entrance through the cavity which it had filled. To all other persons except those who

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were let into the secret, the building appeared perfect and impenetrable. The royal repository was compleated much to the king's satisfaction, who immediately placed all his treasures there, and scarce failed a day to delight his eyes with the choicest objects of his heart. The subtle architect of this edifice did not live to enjoy the fruits of his skill and craftiness. Not long after he had finished the regal store-house, he was taken ill, and growing worse and worse, soon found himself beyond all hopes of recovery. Perceiving the inevitable approaches of death, he hastened to send for his two sons, without any other witnesses to see him die; and in his expiring moments, he divulged to them the great secret of the disjointed stone in the treasury. He explained to them in what manner to remove and replace it; and he omitted no instruction that was necessary for them to observe. This done, he breathed his last, leaving his sons, as he hoped, opulent as the king himself.

The father's body was scarcely cold, when his sons, by the help of a very dark night, made their first essay in putting their father's directions into practise. They succeeded without difficulty, and from time to time they repeated their practise, and enjoyed their success. Rhamfinitus, whose head and heart were constantly fixed upon his riches, observed in a few days great diminutions in his several heaps of silver. His surprise was inexpressible. He was robbed, but by whom was impossible to guess. Surmise itself was at a loss to imagine either the persons, or the manner. The apartment was whole. Every part of the treasury perfectly secured to all appearance; yet when the king in the greatest anxiety, repeated his visits, he still perceived a continued deprivation of his treasures. The avaricious are generally politic. Policy seldom fails to nourish the roots of avarice. Rhamfinitus smothered his uneasiness, and appeared blind to his loss, but secretly ordered nets to be prepared, and spread over the money vessels in such a manner as to entrap the thief, and to keep him prisoner until the king returned. This was done with the greatest secrecy. The two brothers came to their source of plenty. One of them entered the treasury, while the other staid without. He who entered was presently taken in the snare. When he

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perceived his doom inevitable, with a magnanimity, that in a good cause, must have been highly applauded, he called to his brother, and spoke to him to this purpose: "I am taken—cut off my head, that my person may not be discovered. By this means, one of us will escape with life. In the other case we must both suffer a painful ignominious death." Necessity obliged the unwilling brother to obey. He cut off the head, took it away with him, and replaced the stone.

Rhamfinitus at the sight of a dead body in his treasury, without a head, was not more astonished than disappointed. He examined the edifice over and over. All was entire; not the least aperture to be perceived where any person had come in or gone out. The king's perplexity was as excessive as the cause of it was extraordinary. He went away, but first gave orders that the headless trunk should be hanged upon the outward wall, and guards placed there, who should seize and immediately bring before him, any person appearing sorrowful at the spectacle, or shewing the least signs of pity towards the corpse. The body was no sooner exposed and hung upon the wall, than the mother, who was in possession of the head, positively enjoined her surviving son to take down his brother's head and bring it to her. In vain he endeavoured to persuade her from such a thought; in vain he represented to her the danger of the attempt.—The more he seemed to refuse, the more she persisted in her demand. Her passion even carried her so far as to threaten, in case of disobedience, to throw herself at the feet of Rhamfinitus, and to discover to him the remaining thief that had robbed his treasury.

The son, finding every expostulation and every reasonable argument fruitless, resolved to undertake the hazardous enterprise. To this purpose he loaded several asses with skins filled with wine, and driving them towards the place where the guards were posted, he privately broke some of the skins, and let the wine flow about as it might. The guards, who were near enough to perceive the disaster, immediately ran with pots to catch the wine and drink it. The owner, with the utmost vehemence, implored them to desist. They were deaf, as he wished them, to all his entreaties

ties. Instead of assisting him, they only helped to consume his store. By this means they presently became intoxicated ; which he perceiving, resolved to pursue his conquest ; and pretending in a sudden fit of good humour to be contented with his loss, and to be pleased with their company, sat down among them, and generously opened a fresh skin of wine for their drinking. This had the desired effect.— They all fell into the depth of drunkenness, and lay dead asleep upon the pavement. Finding each of them sufficiently dosed, he took down his brother's dead body, and by way of triumphal derision, shaved every soldier upon the right cheek ; then carrying away the dead corpse upon one of his asses, he brought it to his mother in filial obedience to her unreasonable request.

So far Herodotus seems to believe the story true. Nor indeed is it quite beyond the bounds of probability. Herodotus doubts the sequel, but continues the narration to this purpose :

Rhamninitus more and more disappointed and enraged at this new and insolent artifice, resolved at any rate, even at the dearest, to purchase the discovery of so dexterous, so bold, and so successful an offender. He ordered his daughter to prostitute herself in the regal palace, to all comers indifferently, on these conditions, that every person should first swear to discover to her the most iniquitous actions of his life— The thief, who well knew to what purpose such a strange prostitution, accompanied by such extraordinary injunctions, had been made, resolved once more to elude the deep designs of the Egyptian monarch. He cut off the arm of a man newly expired, and put it under his cloak, carrying it with that concealment to the daughter of Rhamninitus. At his arrival he was sworn and questioned in the manner he expected, that the most iniquitous action he had ever done, was cutting off his brother's head in the treasury ; and his most subtle one was, the method of intoxicating the guards, and conveying away his brother's corpse while they were asleep. The princess immediately endeavoured to seize him. The chamber was dark, and being favoured by that obscurity, he left the dead hand in her's, and while she

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thought she held him fast, he withdrew himself from her, and fortunately made his escape out of the palace.

This new event had a new effect upon the king, he was resolved to pardon him, and caused a proclamation to be published, that if he would discover himself, he should not only receive pardon, but a very great reward from Rhamfinitus. In reliance upon the royal promise, the thief came to the palace, and made an ample discovery of himself, and of his transactions ; and Rhamfinitus according to his declaration, not only pardoned him, but gave to him in marriage the princess his only daughter.

THE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

[Continued from p. 108.]

MATTERS now hastened to a crisis. The governor had been ordered to proceed with vigour, and by no means to show any disposition to yield to the people as formerly. In particular, they were required to rescind that resolution by which they had written the circular letter above-mentioned ; and, in case of a refusal, it was told them that they would be dissolved. As this letter had been framed by the resolutions of a former House, they desired, after a week's consultation, that a recess might be granted to consult with their constituents ; but this being refused, they came to a determination, 92 against 17, to adhere to the resolution which produced the circular letter. At the same time a letter was sent to Lord Hillsborough, and a message to the governor, in justification of their proceedings. In both they expressed themselves with such freedom as was by no means calculated to accord with the sentiments of those in power. They insisted that they had a right to communicate their sentiments to their fellow subjects upon matters of such importance ; complained of the requisition to rescind the circular letter as unconstitutional and unjust ; and particularly insisted, that they were represented as harbouring seditious designs, when they were doing nothing but what was lawful and right. At the same time they condemned

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the late acts of parliament as highly oppressive, and subversive of liberty. The whole was concluded by a list of accusations against their governor, representing him as unfit to continue in his station, and petitioning the king his removal from it.

These proceedings were followed by a violent tumult at Boston. A vessel belonging to a capital trader had been seized in consequence of his having neglected some of the new regulations ; and being taken under the protection of a man of war at that time lying in the harbour, the populace attacked the houses of the commissioners of excise, broke their windows, destroyed the collector's boats, and obliged the customhouse officers to take refuge in Castle William, situated at the entrance of the harbour.

The governor now took the last step in his power to put a stop to the violent proceedings of the assembly, by dissolving it entirely ; but this was of little moment. Their behaviour had been highly approved by the other colonies, who had written letters to them expressive of their approbation. After the dissolution of the assembly, frequent meetings of the people were held in Boston, which ended in a remonstrance to the governor, to the same purpose as some of the former ; but concluding with a request, that he would take it upon him to order the king's ships out of the harbour.

While the disposition of the Bostonians was thus going on from bad to worse, news arrived that the agent for the colony had not been allowed to deliver their petition to the king ; it having been objected, that the assembly without the governor was not sufficient authority. This did not contribute to allay the ferment ; and it was further augmented by the news that a number of troops had been ordered to repair to Boston, to keep the inhabitants in awe.

A dreadful alarm now took place. The people called on the governor to convene a general assembly, in order to remove their fears of the military ; who, they said, were to be assembled to overthrow their liberties, and force obedience to laws to which they were entirely averse. The governor replied, it was no longer in his power to call an assembly ; having, in his last instructions from England, been required

required to wait the king's orders, the matter being then under consideration at home. Being thus refused, the people took upon themselves the formation of an assembly, which they called a *convention*. The proceedings and resolutions of this body naturally partook of the temper and disposition of the late assembly ; but they went a step farther, and having voted " that there is apprehension in the minds of many of an approaching rupture with France," requested the inhabitants to put themselves in a posture of defence against any sudden attack of an enemy ; and circular letters were directed to all the towns in the province, acquainting them with the resolutions that had been taken in the capital, and exhorting them to proceed in the same manner. The town of Hatfield alone refused its concurrence. The convention, however, thought proper to assure the governor of their pacific intentions, and renewed their request that an assembly might be called ; but being refused any audience, and threatened with being treated as rebels, they at last thought proper to dissolve of themselves, and sent over to Britain a circumstantial account of their proceedings, with the reason of their having assembled in the manner already mentioned.

The expected troops arrived on the very day on which the convention broke up, and had some houses in the town fitted up for their reception. Their arrival had a considerable influence on the people, and for some time seemed to put a stop to the disturbances ; but the seeds of discord had now taken such deep root, that it was impossible to quench the flame. The late outrageous behaviour in Boston had given the greatest offence in England ; and, notwithstanding all the efforts of opposition, an address from both houses of parliament was presented to the king ; in which the behaviour of the colony of Massachusetts-Bay was set forth in the most ample manner, and the most vigorous measures recommended for reducing them to obedience. The Americans, however, continued steadfast in the ideas they had adopted. Though the troops had for some time quieted the disturbances, yet the calm continued no longer than they appeared respectable on account of their number ; but as soon as this was diminished by the departure of a large detachment

tachment, the remainder were treated with contempt, and it was even resolved to expel them altogether. The country people took up arms for this purpose, and were to have assisted their friends in Boston; but before the plot could be put in execution, an event happened which put an end to every idea of reconciliation between the contending parties.

On the 5th of March 1770, a scuffle happened between the soldiers and a party of the town's people. The inhabitants poured in from all quarters to the assistance of their fellow-citizens; a violent tumult ensued, during which the military fired upon the mob, killing and wounding several of them. The whole province now rose in arms, and the soldiers were obliged to retire to Castle William to prevent their being cut in pieces. Let it be remembered, however, to the praise of American virtue, that, on the trial, notwithstanding popular prejudice and apprehension, the captain and six of the men were acquitted, two men only being found guilty of manslaughter. In other respects the determinations of the Americans was continued, if possible, more firm than ever, until at last, government determining to act with vigour, and at the same time to behave with as much condescension as possible, without abandoning their principles, repealed all the duties lately laid on, that of tea alone excepted. This was left on purpose to maintain the dignity of the crown of Britain; and it was thought that it could not be productive of any discontent in America, as being an affair of very little moment, the produce of which was not expected to exceed 16,000. The opposition, however, were strenuous in their endeavours to get this tax likewise abrogated; insisting, that the Americans would consider it only as an inlet to others; and that the repeal of all the rest, without this, would answer no good purpose. The event showed that their opinion was well founded. The Americans opposed the tea-tax with the same violence they had done all the rest: and at last, on the news that salaries had been settled on the justices of the superior court of Boston, the governor was addressed on the subject; the measure was condemned in the strongest terms; and a committee

tee selected out of the several districts of the colony appointed to enquire into it.

The new assembly proceeded in the most formal manner to disavow the supremacy of the British legislature; and accused the parliament of Britain of having violated the natural rights of the Americans in a number of instances. Copies of the transactions of this assembly were transmitted to every town in Massachusetts, exhorting the inhabitants to rouse themselves, and exert every nerve in opposition to the iron hand of oppression, which was daily tearing the choicest fruits from the fair tree of liberty. The disturbances were also greatly heightened by an accidental discovery that Mr. Hutchinson, governor of Massachusetts-Bay, had written several confidential letters to people in power in England, complaining of the behaviour of the province, recommending vigorous measures against them, and, among other things, asserting, that "there must be an abridgement of what is called British liberty." Letters of this kind had fallen into the hands of the agent for the colony at London. They were immediately transmitted to Boston, where the assembly was sitting, by whom they were laid before the governor, who was thus reduced to a very mortifying situation. Losing every idea of respect or friendship for him as their governor, they instantly dispatched a petition to the king, requesting him to remove the governor and deputy-governor from their places; but to this they not only received no favourable answer, but the petition itself was declared groundless and scandalous.

Matters were now ripe for the utmost extremities on the part of the Americans; and they were brought on in the following manner. Though the colonies had entered into a non-importation agreement against tea as well as all other commodities from Britain, it had nevertheless found its way into America, though in smaller quantities than before. This was sensibly felt by the East-India Company, who had now agreed to pay a large sum annually to government; in recompence for which compliance, and to make up their losses in other respects, they were empowered to export their tea free from any duty payable in Britain; and in consequence of this permission, several ships freighted

ed with the commodity were sent to North-America, and proper agents appointed for disposing of it. The Americans now perceiving that the tax was thus likely to be enforced whether they would or not, determined to take every possible method to prevent the tea from being landed, as well knowing that it would be impossible to hinder the sale, should the commodity be brought on shore. For this purpose the people assembled in great numbers, forcing those to whom the tea was consigned to resign their offices, and to promise solemnly never to resume them; and committees were appointed to examine the accounts of merchants, and make public tests, declaring such as would not take them, enemies to their country. Nor was this behaviour confined to the colony of Massachusetts-Bay; the rest of the provinces entered into the contest with the same warmth, and manifested the same resolution to oppose this invasion of their rights.

In the midst of this confusion, three ships laden with tea arrived at Boston; but so much were the captains alarmed at the disposition which seemed to prevail among the people, that they offered, providing they could obtain the proper discharges from the tea consignees, custom house, and governor, to return to Britain without landing their cargoes. The parties concerned, however, though they did not order the tea to be landed, refused to grant the discharges required. The ships, therefore, would have been obliged to remain in the harbour; but the people, apprehensive that if they remained there, the tea would be landed in small quantities and disposed of in spite of every endeavour to prevent it, resolved to destroy it at once. This resolution was executed with equal speed and secrecy. The very evening after the above-mentioned discharges had been refused a number of people dress'd like Mohawk Indians boarded the ships, and threw into the sea their whole cargoes, consisting of 342 chests of tea; after which they retired without making any other disturbance, or doing any other damage. No tea was destroyed in other places, though the same spirit was every where manifested. At Philadelphia the pilots were enjoined not to conduct the vessels up the river; and at N. York, though the governor caused some tea to be

landed under the protection of a man of war, he was obliged to deliver it up to the custody of the people to prevent its being sold.

The destruction of the tea at Boston, which happened in November 1773, was the immediate prelude to the disasters attending civil discord. Government finding themselves every where insulted and despised, resolved to enforce their authority by all possible means ; and as Boston had been the principal scene of the riots and outrages, it was determined to punish that city in an exemplary manner. Parliament was acquainted by a message from his majesty with the undutiful behaviour of the city of Boston, as well as of all the colonies, recommending at the same time the most vigorous and spirited exertions to reduce them to obedience. The parliament in its address promised a ready compliance ; and, indeed, the Americans seemed now to have lost many of their partisans. It was proposed to lay a fine on the town of Boston equal to the price of the tea which had been destroyed, and to shut up its port by armed vessels until the refractory spirit of the inhabitants should be subdued ; which, it was thought, must quickly yield, as a total stop would thus be put to their trade. The bill was strongly opposed on the same grounds that the other had been ; and it was predicted, that, instead of having any tendency to reconcile or subdue the Americans, it would infallibly exasperate them beyond any possibility of reconciliation. The petitions against it, presented by the colony's agent, pointed out the same consequence in the strongest terms, and in the most positive manner declared the Americans never would submit to it ; but such was the infatuation attending every rank and degree of men, that it never was imagined the Americans would dare to resist the parent state openly, but would in the end submit implicitly to her commands. In this confidence, a third bill was proposed for the impartial administration of justice on such persons as might be employed in the suppression of riots and tumults in the province of Massachusetts-Bay. By this act it was provided, that should any persons acting in that capacity be indicted for murder, and not able to obtain a fair trial in the province, they might be sent by the governor to England,

England, or to some other colony, if necessary, to be tried for the supposed crime.

These three bills having passed so early, the ministry proposed a fourth, relative to the government of Canada; which, it was said, had not yet been settled on any proper plan. By this bill the extent of that province was greatly enlarged; its affairs were put under the direction of a council in which Roman Catholics were to be admitted; the Roman Catholic clergy were secured in their possessions, and the usual perquisites from those of their own profession. The council above mentioned were to be appointed by the crown; to be removable at its pleasure; and to be invested with every legislative power, excepting that of taxation.

(To be continued.)

SELECT POETRY.

The Court of Vice. An apostrophe.

VICE "on a solemn night of state,
in all the pomp of terror sat,"
Her voice in deep, tremendous tone,
Thus issu'd from her ebon throne :
This night, at our infernal court,
Let all our ministers resort :
Who most annoys the human race,
At our right hand shall take his place,
Rais'd on a throne—advanc'd in fame—
Ye crimes now vindicate your claim:

Eager for praise, the hideous host
All spake, aspiring to the post.

Pride said, to gain his private ends,
He sacrific'd his dearest friends ;
Insulted all with manners rude,
And introduc'd ingratitude.
'Twas he infus'd domestic hate,
And party spirit in the state ;
Hop'd they'd observe, his mystic plan
Destroy'd all confidence in man ;

And

And justifi'd his high pretensions,
By causing envy and dissentions,
Intemp'rance, loud, demands the place.
He'd long deceiv'd the human race ;
None could such right as he maintain,
Disease and death were in his train.

Theft next appears, to claim the station,
E'er constant in his dark vocation ;
He thought the place might well repay
The crime that lab'ur'd night and day.

Fraud own'd (though loth to speak his praise)
He gain'd his point by secret ways ;
His voice in cities had been heard,
And oft in senates been preferr'd :
Yet much division had he borne,
Treated by honest fools with scorn ;
His influence on the western shore
Was not so great as heretofore ;
He own'd each side alike assail'd,
Complain'd how sadly he was rail'd,
Curst by the name, in ev'ry street,
Of paper, tendry, rogue, and cheat :
Yet if some honour should requite
His labour—things might still go right.

Murder before the footstool stood,
With tatter'd robe stain'd in blood ;
And who, he cry'd, with da'ing face,
Denies my title to the place ?
My watchful eyes make kind survey,
And single out the midnight prey :
Not coward-like I meet the foe,
With to tsteps insecure and slow,
Or cause his death by languid strife—
Boldly this dagger ends his life.

Give back, ye crimes : Your claims resign,
For I demand the post as mine.

Av'rice declar'd, for love of gold,
His nation, or himself he sold ;
He taught the sin of pride betimes ;
Was foster-father of all crimes :

He

He pawn'd his life : he stak'd his soul,
And found employment for the whole :
Acknowleg'd that he gain'd his wealth,
By fraud, by murder, and by stealth :
On one so useful in the cause,
Vice well might lavish due applause.

The hagger'd host bow low the head ;
The monster rose, and thus she said :
Ye ministers of Vice, draw near,
For fame no longer persevere ;
No more your various parts disclose,
Men see, and hate you all as foes,
One yet remains among your crew,
Then rise, Seduction ! claim your due.
Your baleful presence quickly parts
The tie which holds the happiest hearts ;
You rob—what wealth can ne'er repay !
Like Judas, with a kiss betray :
Hence come the starving trembling train,
Who prostitute themselves for gain,
Whose languid visages impart
A smile, while anguish gnaws the heart ;
Whose steps decoy unwearied youth,
From honour, honesty, and truth,
Which, follow'd 'till too late to mend,
In ruin, and the gallows end—
Be thine the post. Besides, who knows
Where all thy consequences close ?
With thee, Seduction ! are ally'd
Horror, Despair, and Suicide.
You wound—but the devoted heart
Feels not alone—the poignant smart :
You wound—th' ethereal pain extends
To fathers, mothers, sisters, friends,
Murder may yet delight in blood,
And luge round the crimson flood :
But true his merits rank above,
Who murders in the mask of love.

A Song: written in 1771. By the Rev. Dr. Dwight.

LOOK, lovely maid, on yonder flow'r,
 And see that busy fly,
 Made for the enjoyment of an hour,
 And only born to die.
 See, round the rose he lightly moves,
 And wantons in the sun,
 His little life in joy improves,
 And lives, before 'tis gone.
 From this instinctive wisdom, learn
 The present hour to prize ;
 Nor leave to-day's supreme concern,
 'Till morrow's morn arise.
 Say, loveliest fair, canst thou divine
 That morrow's hidden doom ?
 Know'st thou, if cloudless skies will shine,
 Or heaven be wrapp'd in gloom.
 Fond man, the trifles of a day,
 Enjoys the morning light,
 Nor knows, his momentary play
 Must end, before 'tis night.
 The present joys are all we claim,
 The past are in the tomb ;
 And, like the poet's dream of fame,
 The future never come.
 No longer then, fair maid, delay
 The promis'd scene of bliss ;
 Nor idly give another day,
 The joys assign'd to this.
 If then my breast can soothe thy care,
 'Twill now that care allay ;
 If joy this hand can yield, my fair,
 'Twill yield that joy to-day.
 Quit then, oh quit ! thou lovely maid,
 Thy bashful, virgin pride :
 To-day, the happy plot be laid,
 The bands, to-morrow, tied !
 The purest joys shall be our own,
 That e'er to man were giy'n ;

And

And those bright scenes, on earth begun,
Shall brighter shine in heav'n.



A Modern Poet's description of the Devil.

LET not their foolish creed prevail,
Who think the Devil hath a tail ;
A mouth, which like a furnace glows,
Blue brimstone flaming through his nose ;
With many other idle lies,
Horns, cloven-feet, and saucer eyes.
A monster, thus in horrors cloth'd,
By every woman must be loth'd ;
And, should he range the whole creation,
Not one would yield to his temptation.
E'en Bestia, old, deform'd, and lew'd,
Would fly his arms, a rigid prude.

Far other, if I rightly ween,
The gallant Belzebub is seen ,
A charming youth, with curls and laces,
Drest by the hands of loves and graces.
While Satan, worst of deadly sinners,
Shines forth in petticoat and pinners ;
With brow more smooth than babes new-born,
Though the good husband wears a horn :
Yet what the dreaming bigots say
Affords a moral to this lay.

“ With beauty's outward form combin'd,
“ A monster dwells in many a mind ;
“ Where man, by brutal passion stain'd,
“ Becomes what priests and painters feign'd.
“ While hapless damsels, fond to win him,
“ Too late perceive the devil in him ;
“ And headlong youths their wishes fix in
“ A smiling, false, infernal vixen.”

Me-

Meteorological Observations for March, 1795.

D.	Thermometer.			Winds.	Weather.
	7 A. M.	1 P. M.	9 P. M.		
1	24	30	14	N.	Cloudy A. M. Fair P. M.
2	10	31	26	N.	Fair day. Cloudy evening.
3	28	36	36	N.W.	Cloudy weather. Fair evening.
4	36	46	33	N.W.	Cloudy.
5	24	45	24	N.W.	Fair and pleasant.
6	19	35	26	N.	Do.
7	37	44	32	S.	Cloudy with high winds. Snow at night.
8	30	33	23	S.W. to N.	Snow A. M. cloudy P. M. fair even.
9	28	33	19	N.	Fair weather. Snow in the evening.
10	20	31	20	S.	Cloudy A. M. Fair P. M.
11	8	37	23	S.W.	Fair and pleasant.
12	18	44	37	S.	Fair A. M. Cloudy P. M.
13	32	33	27	N.	Snow.
14	21	33	23	N.	Cloudy A. M. Snow P. M.
15	22	31	24	N.W.	Cloudy weather.
16	18	43	29	S.W.	Cloudy. Snow in the evening.
17	27	45	39	S.W.	Cloudy.
18	40	58	44	S.	Cloudy. Rain at night.
19	39	26	17	N.W.	Cloudy with fleeting Snow.
20	9	27	24	N.W.	Cloudy.
21	18	44	37	N.W.	Do.
22	40	42	37	N.W.	Do. with some rain.
23	37	59	37	W.	Fair weather. Robins appears.
24	35	57	42	S.	Fair weather.
25	39	67	52	S.	Cloudy.
26	44	30	22	N.	Cloudy. People begin to make sugar.
27	14	33	17	N.	Cloudy.
28	25	27	26	S. to N.	Do.
29	24	29	33	N.W.	Do.
30	33	48	43	S.	Do.
31	36	50	31	N.W.	Do.

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